

*Moore (William) Publisher*

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**INFAMY**

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**Justice Kelynge, Justice Pell, and  
John Broughton, Bruiser:**

O R,

**The Transactions of Sir William Beau-  
champ Proctor's Secret Committee,**

From the Twentieth of December last to this Day,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1769. Price Three-pence.

*To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the  
County of MIDDLESEX.*

GENTLEMEN,

SINCE the publication of a paper which I addressed to you on the 14th of December last, entitled, *MURDER no CRIME in the GREAT, or the MASSACRE at BRENTFORD*, a new scene of infamy and wickedness has been carried on by two of his Majesty's justees of the peace, jointly with JOHN BROUGHTON, bruiser, which at this time will be no improper subject for another paper upon the dark and bloody transactions of that ever-memorable day, the 8th of December, 1768; which must brand, to everlasting infamy, the names of PROCTOR, KELYNGE, PELL, TEATEM, BROUGHTON, and some few more little villains, employed by the tools of Sir WILLIAM; and that criminal is the tool of some greater criminals, who have been used to this kind of busines; one in particular had, at the general-election, hired some of the very same fellows to go down to NORTHAMPTON: the most desperate of that gang is now under sentence of death, (M'QUIRK). As he has had a fair and impartial trial, and is justly condemned by the laws of his country, I shall say nothing either to aggravate his crimes, or extenuate his guilt, (only that he ought to have been hanged last Wednesday) but proceed to those who are more immediately the objects of my consideration.

Ever since the day the information was made before Sir John Fielding against BURN, TOOLE, KELLY, and BALL, Sir WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP

BEAUCHAMP PROCTOR has allowed them, and they have been paid by TEATEM, Lord HALIFAX's steward, or agent, one guinea a week each, not Sir WILLIAM's money. In order to satisfy the public, it is only necessary to say, that the TREASURY is opposite to *Privy-Garden, White-ball*; and I have authority to declare, that 4000*l.* was received by a certain person, not far from that very place, called the TREASURY. This is possibly true, because Sir WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP PROCTOR is very intimate with the Duke of GRAFTON.

About the 20th or 21st of December, in the evening, Justice KELYNCE, Justice PELL, and JOHN BROUGHTON, bruiser, met about Six o'clock, and continued to meet every evening after for more than three Weeks, at the *Lebeck's Head* tavern, the corner of Bedford-street in the Strand, nearly opposite Durham-Yard, in order to pay the desperate band of ruffians one guinea each man, as agreed, before their march to BRENTFORD. Such as were hurt, or any way wounded, received Five Shillings and Three-pence extra. The dining-room was kept on purpose for these meetings; the chairmen were directed to enquire for Mr. Broughton, who was immediately called down, and he brought them up, one at a time. The first question asked by KELYNCE, was,

“ Whose list are you upon?”

Some answered,

“ Your clerk's, Sir; he hired me.”

“ What is your name?”

“ John ———.”

“ What directions did you receive at the time of going to Brentford?”

“ Our instructions were to clear the way for Sir William Beauchamp Proctor's friends, and to prevent Serjeant Glynn's friends polling, provided he had the majority.”

“ And how was you to know that?”

“ By a pass-word, which was LAMBETH. Upon that being given, we were to pull down the hustings, and destroy the books, if possible.”

“ Did you ever divulge any of these things to the friends of Serjeant Glynn?”

“ No.”

After this a bible was put into their hands, and they swore never to discover any of the above directions or instructions, or that they had received any money, particularly from justice KELYNCE; who said, “ You are now going to receive one guinea for your assistance at Brentford. Notwithstanding Sir WILLIAM's ill success, he is a man of honour, and desires you may be paid. You know how barbarously you was attacked by the mob of Serjeant Glynn, at a time you were all peaceable; it was therefore absolutely necessary for you to defend yourselves, in order to save your own lives. This, in case you are called upon, you must declare upon oath. And you do now



" now solemnly swear not to discover from whom you received this  
" money, or that you was hired for any other purpose than to keep  
" the peace. So help you God.—Kiss the book."

After each man had perjured himself, he received a guinea from the hands of KELYNGE, with the following promises from him : " If any prosecution should be commenced against you, I will support you, or take care you are supported, and that no punishment shall be inflicted on you ; and you shall receive one guinea a Week for your loss of time and trouble, and your families shall have recom-pence made them."

About four or five days ago another order was issued, by the direction of Justice Kelynge, for paying these men half a guinea each, on account of their having kept all the above transactions secret ; and last night was the first meeting for that purpose, at the same tavern. Squire Kelynge met with one fellow who would not swear, and the Justice said he should be sent to Newgate. The chairman told him he insisted upon having a guinea, the same as other men. Upon this BROUGHTON, and the before neuter Justice PELL, pretended to intercede for the man, who received a guinea, and came away. BURN, who has been advertised for some time by Serjeant Glynn, headed about sixty others, and was called *Captain*, received, a few days before the horrid massacre at Brentford, a bank-note of One Hundred Pounds from Broughton, in order to pay the men he had hired ; however, he had art enough to keep the whole himself, and all the men upon Burn's list were since paid at the Lebeck tavern, by Kelynge, as before mentioned.

I charge you, Justice *Kelynge*, with having paid and perjured, among many others, the following : *Carrol, Darby, O'Neal, Harman, Lacy, M'Guire, Burk, Dalton*, (the young infant) *Grainger, Lyons, Andrews, Cockeran, Keaines*, (the noted bruiser) *Goughlan, Cratty, Green, Honeyett, Foy, York, M'Guiness, Fox, Foley, Connelly, James, and Jackson*.

Pray, did you receive a letter from the Secretary of State, in the following terms, three weeks before the MASSACRE at BRENTFORD ?

*St. James's, Nov. 17, 1768.*

S I R,

" HAVING already signified the K—'s pleasure to the Lord-Lieutenant of the county in which you reside, with regard to the measures to be taken in *general* for disturbing the public peace, at a time that so very quiet a disposition hath discovered itself among the common people, I make no doubt but either some steps have or will immediately be taken by him on that head ; and I take it for granted, that, as chairman of Sir WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP PROCTOR's Committee, you will meet the rest of the gentlemen, who act in the commission of the peace for the city and liberty of Westminster, to consult together, and fix upon some plan for destroying the public tranquility, against any good which may happen from peace and good order, should the same passive spirit of obedience,

"ence, which has appeared in the city and liberties of West-  
 "minster, spread itself to those parts which are within the line of  
 "your duty. And though I am persuaded it is unnecessary to  
 "suggest to you, or the gentlemen whom you will meet, (*Broughton,*  
 "Pell, Teatem, and Burn the Irish chairmen) any part of your duty  
 "upon such an occasion, yet, after the recent and amazing in-  
 "stances of peace and quiet, I cannot help apprizing you that  
 "much will depend upon the preventive measures which you  
 "shall, in conjunction with the other gentlemen in the commission  
 "of the peace, take upon your meeting; and much is expected  
 "from the vigilance and activity with which such measures will  
 "be carried into execution. When I inform you, that every pos-  
 "sible precaution is taken to support the dignity of your office,  
 "that, upon application from the civil magistrate at Lambeth,  
 "Bruton-street, or Charing-Cross, he will find an armed force,  
 "ready to march to his assistance, and to act according as he  
 "shall find it expedient and necessary to prevent the election of  
 "Serjeant Glynn.

"I need not add, that if the public peace is not destroyed,  
 "and there is no riotous proceedings, nor any attempts made to  
 "secure Sir WILLIAM's election, the blame will most probably be  
 "imputed to a want of prudence and spirited conduct in the civil  
 "magistrate.

"As I have no reason to doubt your caution and discretion  
 "in not calling for the ruffians till they are wanted, so, on the  
 "other hand, I hope you will not delay a moment calling for  
 "their aid, and making use of them *effectually* (if you find Ser-  
 "jeant Glynn a-head of Sir William) where there is occasion; that  
 "occasion always presents itself, when the ministry cannot trifle  
 "with and insult the whole nation: nor can the ruffians ever be em-  
 "ployed to a more *constitutional purpose*, than to destroy entirely  
 "the freedom of elections.

"I am, &c.

"\*\*\*\*\*

"William Kelynge, Esq; Chair-  
 "man of Sir William Beau-  
 "champ Proctor's Committee  
 "of Ruffians at Lambeth."

Gentlemen, whether such a letter was sent, or not, I will not take upon me to say; but this I know, and by this time half the world knows it, that several of his Majesty's subjects lost their lives, in consequence of that desperate band of ruffians being hired, for the dreadful purpose which I have related in the first part of this paper. Could any person have believed, before now, that it was possible for a justice of the peace to join with, and give countenance to, nay, even hire, (or suffer his clerk to do it) a set of villains, with no other design than to disturb the public tranquility, and to murder you, the freeholders of Middlesex? What recompence can be made the now unhappy relations of Mr. Clark, who was murdered by those fellows? It is true, two men have been tried, and found guilty of being concerned in that murder; and

and I know they received sentence of death: so far justice took place, which was much doubted before the trial, for there has been instances of packing juries, but I think Sir *William Beauchamp Proctor* was right not to attempt that, as he knew the strength of his interest with a certain personage, and that he would be glad of an opportunity of p— five hundred, provided they murdered the same number of those who love and revere the laws and constitution of their country. So that we are now plainly told, though not in words, that a court-candidate, at any future election, where there is an opposition, may hire, if he pleases, twice as many of these ruffians as there are voters, (in order to secure his election) and murder every one who is resolute enough to vote against him, and not one of them hanged. No, murder is no crime, provided those who murder do it by authority.

In the year 1749 the late Lord Chief Justice Willes tried several rioters, for plundering, gutting, and pulling down, on two different days, the bawdy-houses between the New Church in the Strand and Temple-Bar, two of whom were found guilty, and received sentence of death, viz. Wilson and Penlez. These two unfortunate young men, being taken towards the end of the disturbance, in the house of one Wood, opposite Devereux Court; and as it did not appear on their trial that they had been ring-leaders at either of the disturbances, their case drew compassion; so that when the Recorder made his report to the King in Council, a petition was presented by one of the Lords, praying for mercy, and signed by most of the inhabitants of the large parish of St. Clement Danes. Lord Chief Justice Willes alledged on the occasion, that if his Majesty pardoned them, the people would execute the laws in their own summary way; so that the courts of justice might as well be shut up. His Lordship persevered in his opinion to the last, with so much strength of argument, that although there was a general disposition for mercy, it fell to the lot of poor Penlez to be executed.

If it was found necessary to hang one of those men, for the sake of preserving the public peace, how much more necessary is it at this time, that one of the late desperate rioters, at least, who have been found guilty of murder, should be executed for the sake of what? Preserving the lives of many innocent subjects of this kingdom, and as a warning to such, as may hereafter be daring enough to violate the laws, and endeavour to subvert our happy constitution. If I remember right, two or three Kings of England were deposed; one lost his head, and another was obliged to abdicate the Throne; all for oppressing their subjects, and acting contrary to law and justice. The folly, and the obstinacy of King John, had like to have lost him his crown, and by endeavouring to render himself absolute, produced the Great Charter of Liberties. These instances, I should imagine, would be sufficient to deter any future Prince from stopping, or attempting to stop, the course of public justice; when that is the case, (and it may be the case) our laws become useless, and the King's will is the law, while the executive power is vested in him.

I hope yet, Gentlemen, you will see the time, when those great criminals, who were the authors of that horrid attempt, to de-  
stroy

stroy your rights and privileges, shall be brought to punishment; but first, the influence of power must be withdrawn, and several preparatory steps taken, before over-grown *Criminals* can be brought to a fair trial, or justice can be done to an injured nation.

A man robbed in his house, or on the highway, receives from the law all possible satisfaction; he has the restitution of his goods again, where it can be made, and he has the life of the offender, if he can be apprehended. By this salutary method, vengeance is at once taken for the crime committed; and a terrible example made of its author, to prevent its repetition.

The law is the great rule, in every free country, by which private property is ascertained, and the rights of the people secured. The terror and sanctity of the laws are shewn by the execution of them; and to a contempt of the laws, or to a direct dispensing with them, (as we see at this time) have been owing most of the shocks and revolutions, that we have for many ages sustained in *England*.

I must own, it is both prudent and religious, in private persons, to stifle the notions of revenge, and calmly to expect reparation from God and the law; but jealousy and revenge, in a whole people, when they are abused, are laudable and politic virtues: without which they will never be esteemed. How far they are to carry their resentment now, I do not pronounce. The measures of it must be determined by the circumstances, but still, keen resentment ought to be shewn, or some punishment, or punishments, inflicted; when the dignity, or interest of a nation is at stake, mercy may be cruelty. When a people can no longer expect redress of public and heavy evils, nor satisfaction, from great and public injuries, terrible is the prospect they have before them. I would, therefore, advise my countrymen, to take advantage of the humour they are in, and make a virtue of their present anger; let them rouse the bold spirit of a free nation, and shew, by all lawful and loyal means, that they, who always scorned to be the property of great tyrants, will never be the prey of ministerial tools.

What I have asserted in this paper, shall be proved upon oath, if necessary.

WILLIAM MOORE.

### To the P U B L I C.

*In a few Days will be published,*

A LETTER from SIR WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP  
PROCTOR, in DECEMBER last, to his Grace the Duke  
of NORTHUMBERLAND.

W. M.

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Printed for and Sold by W. MOORE, at No. 55, opposite Hatton-Garden, Holborn.



